

THE LEPTURINE GENUS *PSEUDOTYPOCERUS*
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Four new species are described in the previously monotypic genus, *Pseudotypocerus*. These are: *P. nitidicollis*, El Salvador; *P. virescens*, Panama; *P. inflaticollis*, Panama; and *P. cantharidis*, Costa Rica and Panama.

The genus *Pseudotypocerus* Linsley and Chemsak (1971) was proposed originally to accommodate the Central American *Ophistomis rufiventris* Bates. Subsequently, additional representatives of the genus have become available, including 4 undescribed species. Judging from this material, *Pseudotypocerus* is a genus centering in Central America, and is particularly well represented in Panama.

This study was supported by the National Science Foundation (Grant GB-BM574) for a monograph of the North American Cerambycidae. Authorities at the following institutions and collections are acknowledged for the loan of specimens from collections in their care: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley; California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville; Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; H. F. Howden, Ottawa; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C.

Genus *Pseudotypocerus* Linsley and Chemsak

Pseudotypocerus Linsley and Chemsak, 1971, Arq. Zool., 21:34.

Description: Form rather short, robust; elytra broad at base, tapering posteriorly to apices, sides straight or slightly narrowed at middle. Head with front rather long, rectangular; palpi unequal, last segment of maxillary pair elongate, cylindrical; neck very abruptly constricted immediately behind eyes, tempora almost absent; antennae slender, shorter than body, inserted on front away from eyes, outer segments slightly thickened, first 5 segments shining, setose, segments from 6th opaque, poriferous areas distinct, usually reduced in females, 3rd segment longer than 1st, 4th equal to 1st, 5th equal to 4th. Pronotum campanuliform, sides slightly sinuate, disk convex; basal angles acute, extending over humeri; apex usually lightly impressed; prosternum not excavated, coxal cavities closed or slightly open behind; mesosternal process broad, curved anteriorly. Elytra moderately attenuated at apices, slightly dehiscent; apices obliquely, narrowly emarginate, angles often dentate. Legs slender; front tibiae densely gold pubescent internally; posterior tarsi elongate, longer than tibiae, 1st segment longer than following 2 together, 3rd segment slender, cleft at least to apical 1/3; claw-bearing segment elongate. Abdominal segmentation normal; last sternite neither deeply impressed nor expanded.

Type species: *Ophistomis rufiventris* Bates (by original designation).

This genus is characterized by the rather short, relatively robust and tapering form, generally short antennae with poriferous areas on the opaque outer segments, almost square face, lack of development of the tempora, and campanuliform pronotum with acute basal angles extending over the humeri. Females are difficult to separate from those of *Strangalia*, but the latter may be distinguished by the differently shaped face, longer pronotum, and excavated prosternum.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Pseudotypocerus*

1. Pronotum rather coarsely, separately punctate, punctures dense or very sparse..... 2
- 1'. Pronotum finely very densely punctate, punctures confluent 4
- 2(1). Pronotum densely punctate, punctures larger than those at base of elytra 3
- 2'. Pronotum very sparsely punctate and pubescent, punctures subequal to those at base of elytra; abdomen sparsely punctate, pubescence short, sparse. Length, 14 mm. El Salvador.....
..... *nitidicollis*, n.sp.
- 3(2). Elytra with pubescence appearing golden in oblique light; head with front measured from bases of genae to base of labrum as long as width across genae. Length, 10-13 mm. Mexico to Nicaragua *rufiventris* Bates
- 3'. Elytra with pubescence black under oblique light; head with front broader across genae than length from bases of genae to base of labrum. Length, 14 mm. Panama *virescens*, n.sp.
- 4(1'). Pronotum inflated, abruptly narrowed at apex, antennae densely clothed with short golden pubescence from 6th segment; elytra black, pronotum and scutellum orange. Length 11-15 mm. Panama *inflaticollis*, n.sp.
- 4'. Pronotum moderately convex, gradually narrowing to apex; antennae with outer segments finely dark pubescent; elytra orange, usually narrowly black tipped, pronotum orange, scutellum black. Length, 13-16 mm. Costa Rica and Panama....
..... *cantharidis*, n.sp.

Pseudotypocerus nitidicollis Chemsak and Linsley, **new species**

Female: Moderate sized, robust, strongly tapering posteriorly; integument reddish, head, antennae, apex and 2 lateral patches of pronotum, prosternum, front and middle coxae, tarsi, tibiae, apices of femora, and apex of abdomen black, elytra dark infuscated from apex, along margins and up suture to about basal 1/3. Head with front measured from bases of genae to base of labrum as long as width across genae; labrum yellow at apex, sparsely punctate; frons densely punctate except for large median triangle; vertex finely contiguously punctate with a few larger punctures interspersed; pubescence very sparse; antennae extending to 3rd abdominal segment, segments from apex of 5th opaque, bearing small apical poriferous pits. Pronotum moderately strongly convex, apex narrowly impressed;

disk shining, very sparsely punctate, each puncture bearing a short depressed dark hair; prosternum vaguely punctate at middle; meso- and metasternum finely, densely punctate anteriorly, more coarsely and sparsely posteriorly, pubescence short, golden, depressed. Elytra about 2½ times as long as broad; basal punctures separated, as large as those on pronotum; pubescence short, dark, depressed; apices obliquely emarginate. Legs slender; hind tarsi with 1st segment slightly arcuate. Abdomen sparsely punctate and pubescent; last sternite very shallowly impressed at apex, angles dentate; last tergite with apex barely notched at middle. Length, 14 mm.

Holotype: female (National Museum of Natural History) from Volcan de Conchagua, La Union, El Salvador, 27-29 May 1958 (O. L. Cartwright).

The shining, very sparsely punctate pronotum is thus far unique to this species.

Pseudotypocerus rufiventris (Bates)

Ophistomis rufiventris Bates, 1872, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1872:183;

Bates, 1880, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5:39, pl. 4, fig. 19.

Pseudotypocerus rufiventris, Linsley and Chemsak, 1971, Arq. Zool., 21:34.

Ophistomis pubipennis Bates, 1885, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5:279; Chemsak, 1964, Jour. Kansas Entomol. Soc., 40:78.

Male: Form strongly tapering; color black, prothorax and underside often partially reddish. Head with vertex coarsely, densely punctate; antennae with poriferous areas from segment 6. Pronotum moderately strongly convex, apex narrowly impressed; disk rather coarsely, irregularly, densely punctate; median glabrous line vague; pubescence golden, short, appressed; prosternum minutely punctate at middle. Elytra more than 2½ times as long as broad, strongly tapering; punctures dense, smaller than those on pronotum; pubescence short, depressed, appearing golden in oblique light; apices narrow, oblique, shallowly emarginate. Legs slender; femora subglabrous internally. Abdomen with sternites minutely punctate at bases and middle; last sternite narrow, shallowly impressed at apical one-half, angles dentate. Length, 10-12 mm.

Female: Form more robust. Antennae extending to about middle of elytra. Abdomen with last sternite medially impressed at apex, angles dentate; last tergite with apex barely notched at middle. Length, 12-13 mm.

Type locality: of *rufiventris*, Chontales, Nicaragua; *pubipennis*, Chacoj, Vera Paz, Guatemala.

The rather coarse punctation of the pronotum and golden appearing pubescence of the elytra will readily distinguish this species. It is known from Mexico (Veracruz) to Nicaragua.

Pseudotypocerus virescens Chemsak and Linsley, **new species**

Male: Moderate sized, strongly tapering posteriorly; integument black, shining, having faint greenish to purplish metallic overtones, especially beneath. Head with front broader across genae than length from bases of genae to base of labrum; frons finely punctate, finely clothed with short, dark, erect pubescence; vertex finely, subconfluently punctate, sparsely pubescent; antennae shorter than elytra, segments from 5th with distinct

apical poriferous areas, outer segments with smaller poriferous pits at bases also, segments from apex of 5th clothed with short, appressed pubescence which appears golden in oblique light. Pronotum moderately convex, apex narrowly impressed; disk shining, densely, moderately coarsely punctate, punctures larger than those at base of elytra; pubescence dark, depressed, moderately dense; prosternum very finely, densely punctate except at sides, pubescence dense; meso- and metasternum finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with depressed pubescence which appears golden in oblique light. Elytra about 2.8 times as long as broad, sides narrowing before middle; punctures rather fine, well separated; pubescence short, depressed, dark; apices dehiscent, obliquely truncate. Legs slender; femora golden pubescent in oblique light, tibiae dark pubescent. Abdomen with sternites finely, densely punctate at bases and middle, densely pubescent at same areas; last sternite elongate, narrow, impressed over apical 1/3; last tergite rounded at apex, notched at middle. Length, 14 mm.

Holotype: male (National Museum of Natural History) from Barro Colorado Island, Panama, 20-23 May 1964 (W. D. and S. S. Duckworth).

The broader face and black elytral pubescence will separate this species from *rufiventris*.

Pseudotypocerus inflaticollis Chemsak and Linsley, **new species**

Female: Form moderate sized, robust, strongly tapering posteriorly; integument black, most of head, prothorax and scutellum orange, abdomen with greenish metallic overtones. Head with front square; frons finely, densely punctate, clothed with fine, dark sworling hairs; vertex very finely, confluent punctate, very finely pubescent; antennae extending to about middle of elytra, segments from apex of 5th densely clothed with short appressed, golden-appearing pubescence, poriferous areas very small from 6th segment. Pronotum inflated, apex abruptly constricted, narrowly impressed; punctures shallow, fine, confluent; pubescence brown-orange, depressed, moderately dense; prosternum glabrous except for V between coxae; meso- and metasternum finely, densely, shallowly punctate, moderately densely clothed with short, bronze, depressed pubescence. Elytra about 2 1/2 times as long as broad; punctures rather fine, dense, granulate; pubescence black, short, depressed; apices shallowly, obliquely emarginate. Legs slender; hind tibiae with long spurs. Abdomen very finely, densely punctate, pubescence pale, very short, rather dense; last sternite barely impressed at apex, margin bi-emarginate, angles finely dentate; last tergite emarginate at apex. Length, 11-15 mm.

Holotype: female (National Museum of Natural History) from Arraijan, Panama, October 1947, Trap catch, (J. Zetek). One female paratype with same label data. Two additional female paratypes from La Campana, Panama, July-November, 1938 (J. Zetek) and Fort Clayton, Albrook Forest Site, Canal Zone, 25-26 May 1967, black light trap (Hutton and Llauro).

This species may be readily recognized by the coloration, inflated pronotum, and by the golden pubescent distal antennal segments.

Pseudotypocerus cantharidis Chemsak and Linsley, **new species**

Female: Form moderate sized, tapering posteriorly; integument yel-

low, head, antennae, scutellum, margins of sternites, tibiae, tarsi, most of femora, and last abdominal segment black, elytra narrowly black at apices. Head with front square, sparsely pubescent; frons irregularly punctate; vertex very finely, densely punctate with larger punctures interspersed; antennae extending to about middle of elytra, segments from fifth with small poriferous areas, basal segments throughout and distal segments beneath clothed with bronze or golden pubescence. Pronotum moderately convex; apex shallowly impressed; disk finely, subconfluently punctate; pubescence pale, appressed, moderately dense; prosternum glabrous except for V between coxae; meso- and metasternum minutely, densely punctate, densely clothed with golden appressed pubescence. Elytra about 2 1/2 times as long as broad; basal punctures fine, dense, granulate; pubescence short, golden, depressed; apices obliquely emarginate. Legs slender; middle and hind tarsi with pubescence appearing golden in oblique light. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate, densely pubescent; last sternite barely impressed at middle, margin bi-emarginate, angles obtuse; last tergite deeply emarginate at apex, angles dentate. Length, 13-16 mm.

Holotype: female (California Academy of Sciences) from Cerro Campana, Panama Prov., Panama, 850 M., 8° 47' N, 79° 56' Wm 22 May 1972 (W. Bivin). Paratypes, all female as follows: 1, Cerro Campana, Panama Prov., Panama, 1 August 1970 (H. and A. Howden); 1, Turrialba, Cartago Prov., Costa Rica, 2-7 June 1967 (J. Robertson); 1, Turrialba, June, July 1949 (K. W. Cooper); 1, Turrialba (E. A. Bottcher); 1, 8 km S Guapiles, Rio Toro Amarillo, Limon Prov., Costa Rica, 18 July 1964 (R. E. Woodruff); 2, San Carlos, Costa Rica (Schild and Burgdorf).

The coloration of this species is relatively uniform in the type series with variation expressed primarily in the extent of the apical dark spots of the elytra; several specimens have the apical 1/3 dark.

This species is suggestive of a cantharid beetle, and H. F. Howden actually collected a specimen at Cerro Campana, Panama in the company of a yellow and black cantharid with a black head and antennae and the black abdomen protruding slightly beyond the elytra giving them a black-tipped appearance.

LITERATURE CITED

- LINSLEY, E. G. AND JOHN A. CHEMSAK. 1971. An attempt to clarify the generic status of some Neotropical species currently assigned to *Euryptera*, *Chontalia* and *Ophistomis*. *Arquivos de Zoologia*, 21:1-40.

